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2. Connections to previous report: Subject was a teacher of English in Hlovery secondary school in LWOVIL and not a lecturer or "professor" at the Lviv Univ. city. In 1963/64 he studied for his "aspirantura" at Lviv University under Prof. MIKH. LUKYSHO, former head of English Department. Prof. ELIZABETH CHENKO - second year in subject - studied in one class at Columbia University, in New York, U.S. Subject's "aspirantura - course" comprised of 10-15 students, he was the oldest among them. Now he is going into his second year, after the exams in 1965 ~~undergraduate~~ will get a job as teacher of English either in an institute or again in a secondary school. Subject's parents were peasants, his mother is still alive and lives in a village south of Kiev.

subject became a "teacher" after the war ". Since 1949 he lived in KIEV, U.S.S.R. This was his first employment in post war time. Before Mr. H. subject studied English at the Institute of Foreign Languages in Kiev. After graduation was ~~immediately~~ drafted into army, fought against Germans and stayed in 1945 for some time in Germany as member of Soviet occupational forces. In 1945 he had the rank of Lieutenant. He was demobilized and became a "teacher". (According to Subject most teachers were demobilized in order to start running schools again.) After the war Subject stayed in Poltava U.S.S.R.

On 19 Aug 1967, O and I spent the whole evening (from 19.00 to 22.00 hrs) with subject and YUKA, two Latvians of DOBSS, in the restaurant of the hotel. I think, ... and I saw also their "connections" to the ... of the large hall of the hotel. While in the restaurant, ... both (I and O) had some ... to their connections. The same was done ...

"I was shaken" happened to influence only XUMAS who was quite shaky on his feet. As a result he became less keen on sticking to his official line, admitted that "there is still something still" and in addition lost on the whole controlled in the "I was shaken" set.

3. Topics told by Subject (Excerpts);

a/ Western Ukraine and Kiev-region plus Poltava are centres of Ukrainian nationalist movements. Particularly in Western Ukraine and in Kiev-region the Ukrainian national feelings are very strong. Russification which subject describes as not compulsory but voluntary made much less impact in these regions than in the others. Donbass, Odessa - are completely Russified. In Lvov both languages are used: Ukrainian and Russian, in Yavoriv - only members of armed forces use Russian. There are ^{Even class} two schools in Yavoriv, one Ukrainian and one Russian, the latter - only for children of officers serving in nearby places and in Yavoriv itself.

Subject did not think that Russification particularly suffered from the Russification impact. In his view it didn't seem to be as bad on the spot as when looked at from outside. As an example he ~~never~~ mentioned himself: Subject was not sensitive at all to someone speaking Russian and he usually switched over into Russian whenever addressed in that language. But by doing so he never thought he was promoting Russification or betraying his Ukrainian feelings. His children did the same and it so had quite natural this way.

Subject admitted that in fact the Russification was a problem and perhaps because "you very often miss what is directly under your nose" he might have underestimated its ill effects. But he assured that the conduct of anti-political action will not destroy Ukrainian people and the result of this is "I was shaken" "I was shaken" future.

In fact not very individual remarks of the present Russification policy on the Russian side and only mentioned that it might be "a little bit

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exaggerating".

b/ Subject claimed not to know the real reason of Shcherbytskyi's demotion. "They change often people in various positions and I can assure ^{you} that as a rank and file member of the CP I know exactly as much as they put in the papers". "If they say us something more then not very much anyway". Subject described himself as a loyal party member who thought the party was always right; even Stalin was not always wrong. When asked whether he was sure that at the present the party might be ^{not} as "right" as it was under Stalin, Subject avoided the answer, saying that under Stalin he could not even approach the Kremlin with a camera because this would have been sufficient to be deported to Siberia for many years or to disappear altogether.

Ukrainian communists are not just stooges of Russians although he later admitted - they might not see many things as Subject didn't himself. But he did not ~~think that~~ know any Ukrainian communists adhering ^{to} or willing to propound, the national communism.

c/ Food shortages and purchases of wheat were not caused by bad harvest only. According to Subject there was in recent years some depletion of corn reserves and they had to be replenished.

d/ In recent years living conditions remarkably improved but since ^{the} end of 1963 they worsened somewhat. Subject did not think however that food was ~~much~~ more expensive in Soviet Union than in this country. On the other hand textiles and other consumption goods were ^{much} more expensive in the Soviet Union than in the West.

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e/ After School Reform of 1963 ^{SOME} ~~many~~ Ukrainians parents sent their

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lasting at least one year of their tuition. Experiments with getting students familiar with manual and skilled industrial work turned out to be a complete fiasco. Very often students were given neither necessary transportation nor work facilities and in consequence wasted their other lessons and interfered with factories' working schemes.

f/ After Tyshchyn's death, Subject thought GOIMHAR, Oles will be the one who will take his place in the intellectuals and people's image. Anyway, it won't be TYCHENIA who lacks the proper respect because of his "age and general activities or rather lack of them".

g/ Subject claimed not to know why LAZORENKO, former Rector of Ivan Franko University was replaced by Prof Maksimovich. At the present LAZORENKO remained at Lviv University and was lecturing Ukrainian literature. Subject knew them both personally, also Maksimovich's wife - Maria KIRIL, "skinny like a ladder".

h/ Subject claimed not to know about SEREDA'S case.

1/ His "colleague" KOVALENKO, dean of English Department of Kiev University, Subject described as the man who got used to have subordinates and to command the others.

2/ According to Subject there will be soon some reforms in the collective farm system. Shortly before he left there were talks about limiting a working day to 9 hours of work and to expand the cash remuneration instead of that in kind. He did not think there might come new allocation of duty rather or distribution of collective farm among peasants as it was intended in the Western press.

3/ Subject knows personally Irene WILSON, Ukrainian writer in Lviv. She has some trouble with her son who does not want to learn.

4/ All what he heard from G on nationalities policy of the CP was some kind of revelation and will suffice for months to think about.

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4. Subject promised to send for C c/o R some local papers, the Bibliographical Register of Lviv Uni and similar stuff. On this occasion he complained about censorship but he hoped somehow to avoid these difficulties. In his view it was ridiculous that at the present "they" still do not allow local press to be sent abroad. Moreover that tourists and diplomats could easily obtain it.

Subject was told by C what dictionaries would be useful for him and he wants to ~~minim~~ acquire some of them. He also plans to buy some nylon stuff but as he is allowed to take with him only 40 lbs he may ask R to send him the rest in a parcel. He wouldn't mind to receive some parcels from abroad but only if he could reciprocate with books, papers or, for instance, wood carvings. (In Yavoriv there is a school and workshops of wood-carvers .) Subject did not think that receiving the parcels from abroad would harm him . He knew people in Yavoriv who regularly received parcels and often asked him to compare lists of items with contents of pendings.

5. Subject visited here an American family and was quite impressed with what he saw there. The fact that one family had 2 cars was particularly impressing. When C told him about life in the States, the living standard, traffic, etc. Subject was really delighted to hear that. Subject and MURAS have R's telephone and they want to call him when in New York in order to help them in sightseeing.

C. Subject asked C to visit him in Yavoriv. He promised also to send eventually some stuff (books) for C through a student to Cornell he had one to be a friend of his.
next year if time

7. The book by Konchalovets ("Bachmana Literatura u 1934") given to subject by T, he read and thought it was quite good. He did not finish

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He will take it with him to the Ukraine . Instead of sending it in a parcel he thought it better to carry the book in his pocket.

8. In Subject's opinion emigration should truthfully inform the West about the Ukraine and visit Ukrainian cities as often as possible.

9. Subject is of average intelligence, quiet, prefers to listen instead to talk, pretends to be somewhat naive , seems to be quite observant, can endure a lot of alcohol, does not smoke, was not inquisitive and that role left rather to Yuras (who ^{got} ~~became~~ drunk). Cautious though somewhat sentimental and then can be carried away. Sympathetic and can probably engender friendliness and even trust to himself.

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10. PETER, Olga of YAVORIV, near Lvov who arrived to the States in May 1964 (to join for good her son in Australia) did not remember such any teachers from YAVORIV. According to her in Lenina vul. was located the Ukrainian desiatylitka.

11. C figured in talks with Subject and YURAS as R's uncle from New York, N.Y.

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